



KANSAS ARCHEOLOGY TRAINING PROGRAM FIELD SCHOOL
14MY388, Montgomery County
June 5-20, 2010

Sponsors of the 2010 Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school are the Kansas Historical Society (KSHS) and the Kansas Anthropological Association (KAA).

COMPONENTS

This year's KATP field school consists of five primary components:

1. block excavation of an archaeological site;
2. limited archeological site survey;
3. field laboratory;
4. formal classes in archeology and historic preservation; and
5. the certification program.

GOALS

1. To provide education in archeology through hands-on experience and formal classes on focused topics. Such intensive training allows quality scientific work to be accomplished at significant archeological sites.
2. To enable the investigation of sites for which there is no other research funding. KATP participants provide a skilled and highly motivated volunteer work force, allowing much needed research on sites that otherwise would be neglected.
3. To process as much as possible in the field laboratory. Because KATP investigations usually are not tied to development, no additional funds are available for laboratory processing of collected materials.
4. To bring together individuals from Kansas and elsewhere who share a common interest in archeology. The camaraderie that comes from the renewal of old friendships, the forging of new ones, and the dedication to a common purpose makes the two weeks a very enjoyable and rewarding experience.

REQUIREMENTS

1. Participants must be at least 10 years of age, and those younger than 14 must plan to work with a parent or other sponsoring adult at all times. Participants between 14 and 18 years of age must be accompanied on the project by a legally responsible adult. Special needs participants of any age should be accompanied by a sponsor at all times.
2. Participants are encouraged, but not required, to become members of the Kansas Anthropological Association and/or the Kansas State Historical Society, Inc. Membership may be obtained by submitting a membership application for either organization, both included in this packet.

A variety of membership options are available for the KAA, including individual (\$22), family (\$25), and student (\$5). The \$5 membership is of a limited nature, enabling students to attend the field school and take classes, but not entitling them to receive KAA publications. All other members will receive four newsletters, *The Kansas Anthropologist* (the annual KAA journal), and four issues of *Kansas Preservation* (newsletter of the KSHS Cultural Resources Division) during the year.

Membership categories for KSHS, Inc., include individual (\$40) and household (\$50). Among other annual benefits, members receive four issues each of the journal, *Kansas History*, and the news magazine, *Reflections*.

3. A project fee is required of all participants to help cover the costs of running the field school. The fee for applicants who are members of the KAA or KSHS, Inc., is \$20 each if received by the May 1 advance registration date and \$30 each if received after May 1. The fee for non-members is \$80 each by May 1 and \$90 each after May 1. Fees must be submitted with completed registration forms.
After May 26, do not mail the registration forms; bring the completed forms with you to the project.

\$1 of each registration fee will be deposited in the John Reynolds Memorial Research Fund, an endowment fund devoted to the support of research in Kansas archeology. Another \$1 of each fee will be deposited in the Harold and Margie Reed Publication Fund.

Participants are responsible for their own transportation to the project, lodging, and food. Suggestions for places to stay, camp, eat, and shop are included in this packet.

4. Before taking part in field school activities, **all participants** must check in **once** at the KAA registration desk at the project headquarters: North Lawn Elementary School (NLES) at 620 Granby Street in Neodesha in neighboring Wilson County. **This desk will be staffed only between 7 and 7:30 AM each day, so please arrive early.**

Then **all participants** must attend a **one-time** orientation session, dealing with the goals of the program and archeological background of the project area. Orientation is offered daily from 8 to 9 AM from Saturday, June 5, through Saturday, June 19. There will be no Orientation on Sunday, June 20, and therefore no one may start on the project after June 19.

If participants are new to the KATP, they must take the two-hour Principles of Archeology course. This class follows Orientation each morning from Saturday, June 5, through Friday, June 18. Members who have attended the full-length Principles lecture at a previous KATP field school are not required to repeat the session and may go directly to the lab after attending Orientation. **First-time participants are not allowed to work in the field until Monday, June 7.**

5. The training program is a serious scientific effort, and procedures and protocol must be followed at all times. **It is neither ethical nor permissible for participants or guests to take artifacts from any of the sites that are investigated as part of the field school.** Each participant is required to complete certain written records, which become part of the permanent site file. All accumulated records and artifacts will be curated by the KSHS in Topeka for future research and museum use.

6. Participation in the program may be from a single day to the entire 16-day period. However,

commitment to at least four hours at a time, beginning at either 8 AM or 1 PM, is required. Being ready to work at 8 or 1 is critical, and transportation and meals should be planned accordingly. **Please be on time!**

A completed scheduling form, included in this packet, must be returned for **each participant** with the registration form by May 1 (or later, if accompanied by the additional fee). **Please be aware that fluctuations in enrollment on any given day may necessitate assigning workers to an activity other than the first choice requested on the scheduling form.**

If a participant must leave the project before his/her stated departure time, he/she should notify Virginia Wulfkuhle about the change of plans. Otherwise, the staff worries about missing persons.

Sunday, June 20, will be a wrap-up day, and only necessary fieldwork and packing up will be undertaken.

7. Each participant should complete the health and medical summary included in this packet and return it with the registration and scheduling forms or submit it at check-in at NLES project headquarters. These forms are confidential; they are used only in case of medical emergencies during the project, and they will be destroyed at the conclusion of the project.

The KSHS and the KAA do not discriminate on the basis of disability in admission to, access to, or operation of their programs. **The KSHS requests prior notification to accommodate individuals with disabilities or special needs.** To make special arrangements, contact Virginia Wulfkuhle at 785-272-8681, extension 266.

STAFF

Professional KSHS staff members supervising this year's program are as follows:

Christine Garst, Archeology Laboratory Supervisor
Robert J. Hoard, State Archeologist
Sarah Martin, SHPO National Register Coordinator
John Tomasic, Highway Archeologist
Tricia Waggoner, Highway Archeologist
Julie Weisgerber, SHPO Federal Tax Credit Coordinator
Tim Weston, SHPO Archeologist
Virginia Wulfkuhle, Public Archeologist

The principal investigator and field director for the 2010 KATP field school is Dr. John Tomasic, and the project coordinator is Virginia Wulfsuhle. A number of experienced members of the KAA will be responsible for helping with supervision, photography, and record-keeping tasks of the project.

FIELD INVESTIGATION

Site Description and Background

Site 14MY388, also known as the Eastep site, is located in east-central Montgomery County on the south bank of the Verdigris River. The site was recorded initially in 1975 by then-Kansas State Archeologist Tom Witty with the assistance of avocational archeologist Ernie Carr. At the time, the site was reported as a surface component with prehistoric artifacts of unknown age.

In recent years severe flooding and erosion along portions of the Verdigris River prompted Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) officials to develop plans for streambank stabilization. As currently planned, this project will involve the grading, reshaping, and reinforcing the streambank adjacent to the Eastep site. As required by Federal law, the NRCS requested an archeological survey of 14MY388 to determine if the proposed project would adversely impact the site.

In 2008 KSHS archeologist Tod Bevitt revisited the Eastep site and visually inspected the area slated for stabilization. Close examination of the cutbank revealed a series of exposed, intact features several meters below ground surface. Bevitt's survey demonstrated that 14MY388 is a well-stratified, multicomponent site with intact cultural features, qualifying it for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. It also confirmed that a major portion of the site would be destroyed by the planned streambank stabilization project.

Given the importance of the archeological site and the unavoidable adverse effects of streambank stabilization, in 2009 the NRCS requested that the KSHS conduct salvage excavations of the exposed features. A KSHS archeological team under the direction of John Tomasic conducted salvage excavations of several exposed features over a two-week period in September and October 2009. These

excavations demonstrated that the features recorded by Bevitt were much more extensive than previously thought and were characterized by high densities of artifacts, including formal stone tools and a wide variety of faunal remains. In addition geomorphological research by Dr. Rolfe Mandel of the University of Kansas Geological Survey helped clarify the Eastep site stratigraphy. Based on that stratigraphy and the artifact types recovered, the buried features visible in the river cutbank appear to date to the Late Archaic period (2500 BC–AD 1). The site's surface archeological deposits included a variety of artifacts of stone, shell, and bone, as well as ceramic sherds identified as Cuesta phase, an Early Ceramic period (AD 1–1000) archeological culture.

Why This Site?

Although a number of important sites throughout the state were considered for investigation by the 2010 KATP field school, the Eastep site was selected because of the imminent threat of destruction. Furthermore, it is anticipated that this well-stratified multicomponent site will produce data critical for understanding human adaptation during the transition from the Late Archaic to the Early Ceramic period. Without large-scale excavations prior to the proposed streambank stabilization project, a wealth of knowledge about Central Plains prehistory will be lost.

Research Objectives

The principle objective for the 2010 KATP field school is recovery of as much information as possible from the part of the Eastep site that will be destroyed by the streambank stabilization project while at the same time conducting problem-oriented research. Critical issues to be addressed include

- determining the temporal relationship among the various components and refining the occupational history of the site;
- generating a representative sample of artifacts and ecofacts that can be used to interpret the types of activities conducted, degree of sedentism, seasonality of occupation, and subsistence practices among the site's Late Archaic and Early Ceramic occupants.

Overall, the results of this research will contribute, not only to knowledge of the Eastep site specifically, but also to a better understanding of regional adaptations during the Late Archaic and Early Ceramic periods in the Central Plains.

Methodology

Previous research has identified two areas upon which the 2010 excavations will focus: the buried Late Archaic component exposed in the streambank and the Early Ceramic component visible on the surface. In both of these settings, standard excavation procedures will be supplemented with some of the latest, most innovative analytical and excavation techniques. Prior to the field school, a geophysical survey will assist in identifying high potential areas for the presence of buried features. During excavation, water screening of excavated soils and collection and processing of soil flotation samples will ensure retrieval of minute bones, seeds, and other organic objects that cannot normally be recovered by traditional dry screening. The total station mapping of excavations, features, and associated artifacts, combined with the integration of all spatial excavation data within a Geographical Information System (GIS) designed for this project, will generate a wealth of provenience information that can be analyzed to better understand how prehistoric people utilized and organized space across the site.

Thanks

Excavations at the Eastep site would not be possible without the assistance of the landowner, Dr. Phillip Eastep. Realizing the importance of the site and demonstrating his commitment to preserving the state's cultural resources and to advancing scientific understanding of Central Plains archeology, Dr. Eastep invited the KSHS and KAA to undertake the 2010 KATP at the site that bears his name.

Prerequisites, Schedules, and Transportation

Payment of field school fees and completion of Orientation and Principles of Archeology sessions are prerequisites for participation. Furthermore, participants are asked to commit at least a four-hour block of time to an activity.

Logistical details, including where participants will assemble daily to form field crews, will be announced in Orientation. As always, workers are encouraged to carpool whenever possible. Regular carpool riders might consider offering to share fuel expenses with people who drive their personal vehicles. Participants who spend all day in the field should plan to carry a lunch.

During the course of the day, each worker is required to complete and submit certain written records, which become part of the permanent site file at the KSHS in Topeka. Depending upon experience and previous training, individuals also may be involved in other activities, such as mapping, recording features, and making profile drawings.

Recommended Equipment

Each field worker should provide his own hand tools and basic recording supplies.

1. Head covering and sunscreen.
2. A canteen or other type of water bottle. Large coolers of drinking water will be carried in the state vehicles.
3. Boots or comfortable hiking shoes and wet weather footwear.
4. Waterproof jacket or poncho.
5. A backpack or other carrying bag.
6. A clipboard for 8½ x 11-inch paper and a pencil with good eraser, ballpoint pen, and permanent black ink felt-tip pen ("Sharpie"). A personal logbook is optional but recommended for recording field school experiences.
7. Camera (optional). Participants and visitors are encouraged to bring a camera and take as many pictures as they want. Staff is in charge of official photography, but members may wish to keep a personal record of various activities and discoveries. With the advent of digital photography, a growing number of participants have shared their images with the KSHS. This practice is welcomed, if the digital images are taken at a resolution of at least 300 dpi, personal pictures are edited out, and those remaining are submitted on a CD accompanied by a log that identifies the subject of each frame.
8. Work gloves for screening and digging.
9. A retractable steel pocket tape measure, marked in centimeters, with a minimum length of 2 meters. Non-metric tapes will be of no use!
10. A small forged trowel, such as a 5-inch (no larger than 6-inch) pointing trowel with a triangular blade or a 2-inch-wide margin trowel with a rectangular blade. Avoid trowels with riveted or welded shanks. Marshalltown and Goldblatt are two

of the best brands for archeological excavation. They cost a little more but are worth it. Most hardware stores will order these brands, if they do not have them in stock. **A garden trowel is not an acceptable substitute.**

A trowel is effective only if sharpened properly (see diagram in right column). It is each participant's responsibility to sharpen his/her trowel before arriving on site and to keep it sharp throughout the project. Although files will be available, the excavator may wish to purchase a small mill bastard file for this purpose.

11. A line level about 3 inches long and heavy nylon string for making vertical measurements from the edges of the excavation unit.

12. Small tools, such as a 2-inch-wide paintbrush, a whiskbroom, and an ice pick or bamboo pick, for working on small, delicate items.

13. A grain scoop or dustpan. Plastic scoops of various sizes can be obtained at most farm and ranch supply stores. Plastic bleach bottles or similar containers with handles can be cut down to make effective scoops.

14. Knee pads (optional). There are several commercial types made for garden work, or carpet samples can be used to cushion kneeling.

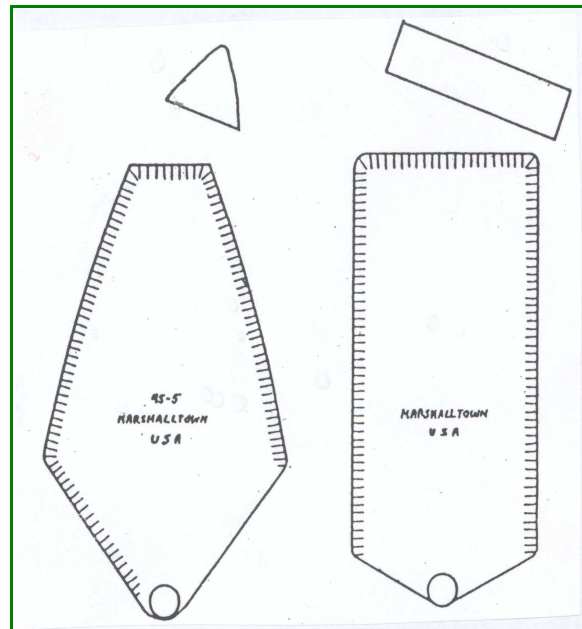
15. A toolbox or carrying case.

Heavier equipment, such as shovels and screens, sacks and vials, drinking water and cups will be furnished by the KSHS.

FIELD LABORATORY

A field laboratory, supervised by Chris Garst of the KSHS staff, will be established at NLES. It will be open from 8 to 12 in the mornings and from 1 to 5 in the afternoons, beginning after Orientation on Saturday, June 5.

Participants are encouraged to work in the lab as well as in the field. **Achieving lab goals is every bit as important as achieving field goals.** The lab is an excellent way for beginners to get hands-on experience with the variety of artifacts and other materials recovered during an archeological excavation. Parents or other



Two types of mason's trowels are used in archeology: pointing trowels (triangular) and margin trowels (rectangular). Masons don't use sharp trowels, so those purchased at the hardware store are dull as a brick. In working with concrete or mortar, this is acceptable, but for cutting through Kansas soil (especially with grass or other roots), a well prepared and sharpened trowel is indispensable. The staff will insist that excavators keep trowels sharp. When sharpening a trowel, and especially when shortening it, wear protective eye cover.

A 5-inch Marshalltown or Goldblatt trowel is recommended. Some people blunt the pointing trowel by removing up to 3/4 inch of the tip and shorten the length of the margin trowel by cutting off up to 1/2 inch, as shown above. The sharp edge of a mill bastard file can be used to make a groove across the blade. Then the tip can be snapped off with pliers.

The edges, indicated by hatch marks in the figure, should be filed on one side or both sides. If the excavator is left handed, the sharpened edges of the pointing trowel should be reversed. Sharpening will take some time with a file, so the initial sharpening can be done on a bench grinder. However, if a grinder is used, care should be taken not to let the blade get too hot, as this could damage the tempered steel. Once the blade is established, light sharpening every hour or so will keep it sharp. A sharpened trowel should be treated with the same precaution as a kitchen knife.

sponsors of young children should keep in mind that the number of laboratory tasks that are suitable for young children is very limited; therefore, the number of children that can participate in the lab at any one time will be restricted.

FORMAL CLASSES

Each year several formal classes are offered that may be used to earn college credit, to fulfill certification requirements, or simply to learn more about a particular topic. A minimum of 5 students is required to justify the time and expense of conducting a class; a maximum enrollment of 20 students will be allowed for each class unless otherwise stated. The classes are open to all KATP participants, whether or not they are signed up for the certification program. **There is no extra charge for classes** unless they are taken for college credit. All students must attend the Orientation lecture on or before the day they begin class. **If you enroll in a Monday morning class, plan to take Orientation on a previous day.** Please do not enroll in a class unless you can attend all sessions (usually 16-20 hours). **College and certification credit cannot be awarded if you miss class sessions.**

Classes will meet initially in classrooms at NLES. Later some classes will have field components. Students will be able to work in the field or in the laboratory when they are not in class, if they have attended the Principles of Archeology session.

College credit is offered through Emporia State University (ESU) and requires payment of regular ESU tuition. One credit hour can be earned for successful completion of each course, except Archaeological Fieldwork, which is worth three credit hours. For instructions on ESU enrollment and fees, check out <http://www.emporia.edu/socanth/FieldSchool.htm>

The classes being offered are listed below.

Archeological Fieldwork

ESU Designation: AN540A – 3 credit hours
Instructor: Kansas Historical Society
Archeological Staff

Description: In this field/laboratory course students receive on-the-job training by direct participation in site survey/excavation and

artifact processing. Instruction will be given concerning the survey techniques, excavation methods (including use of hand tools, removal and preservation of archeological materials, and record keeping), and laboratory procedures. A total of 40 hours of work is necessary to complete the course; up to 20 of these hours can be spent in the field laboratory. To allow for possible rain days, students would be wise to start work on the first day of the project and continue until they have completed 40 hours.

Mapping

ESU Designation: AN540B – 1 credit hour

Dates: June 7-11, 8 AM-12 noon

Instructors: Tim Weston, SHPO Archeologist, Tricia Waggoner, Highway Archeologist

Description: Mapping archeological sites and materials is one of the fundamental methods of documentation for both amateur and professional archeologists. Proficiency in preparing maps is dependent upon an understanding of basic cartographic principles, as well as field mapping techniques. Cartographic study involves reviewing the methods for determining the spatial relationships between places and/or points, while field mapping consists of creating a graphic representation of a defined space. Students will learn how to define areas of archeological interest and to construct maps with a minimum of equipment. They also will be introduced to more sophisticated optical mapping equipment (e.g., plane table and alidade and transit) traditionally used in archeological investigations. They will be instructed in the use of global positioning system receivers, as well as a modern electronic total mapping station. Practical experience in both basic cartographic principles and mapping will be gained through a series of field exercises, culminating in mapping a portion of an archeological site. This class fulfills one requirement of the Advanced Archeological Crew Member certification category. **Enrollment is limited to 15 students.**

From the Ground Up: Preservation Basics

ESU Designation: AN540C – 1 credit hour

Dates: June 7-11, 1-5 PM

Instructor: Julie Weisgerber, SHPO Federal Tax Credit Coordinator; Sarah Martin, National Register Coordinator; Tim Weston, SHPO Archeologist

Description: Learn the fundamentals of historic preservation, including architectural styles, construction technology, preservation issues, and how to list a structure or archeological resource in the National Register of Historic Places. Bring your

camera and a pair of walking shoes, as part of this class will be hands-on and outdoors.

Kansas Prehistory

ESU Designation: AN540D – 1 credit hour

Dates: June 14-18, 8 AM-12 noon

Instructor: Bob Hoard, State Archeologist

Description: Kansas Prehistory presents evidence from the archeological record of Kansas and related regions that has been used to construct the Kansas cultural sequence. The geologic, geographical, and ecological factors that affect cultural development are reviewed. The scope and history of Kansas archeology, site types, rock art, burial sites and the law are topics that are covered. Lifeways and cultures from each of the major time periods in Kansas prehistory are discussed. This class fulfills a requirement of several KAA Certification categories: Basic Archeological Surveyor, Basic Archeological Crew Member, and Basic Archeological Laboratory Technician.

Cultural Reconstruction

ESU Designation: AN540E – 1 credit hour

Dates: June 14-18, 1-5 PM

Instructor: Don Rowlison, Archeologist

Description: Cultural reconstruction is the process of describing and explaining the past based on archeological evidence. At best it is a reasoned and knowledgeable interpretation, description, and explanation of what happened in the past to create the evidence found at an archeological site. Critical thinking and an emphasis on the scientific method are important parts of this process. This class fulfills one requirement of the Advanced Archeological Surveyor and Advanced Archeological Crew Member categories.

CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

The KSHS and the KAA conduct a certification program for KAA members in the basic skills and techniques of Plains archeology. The training sessions take place primarily at KATP

field schools and involve a combination of hands-on instruction, experience, and formal classes. The specific categories of instruction, which are listed below, cover archeological site surveying, excavation procedures, laboratory techniques, and public education efforts:

Basic Archeological Surveyor

Advanced Archeological Surveyor

Basic Archeological Crew Member

Advanced Archeological Crew Member

Basic Archeological Laboratory Technician

Advanced Archeological Laboratory Technician

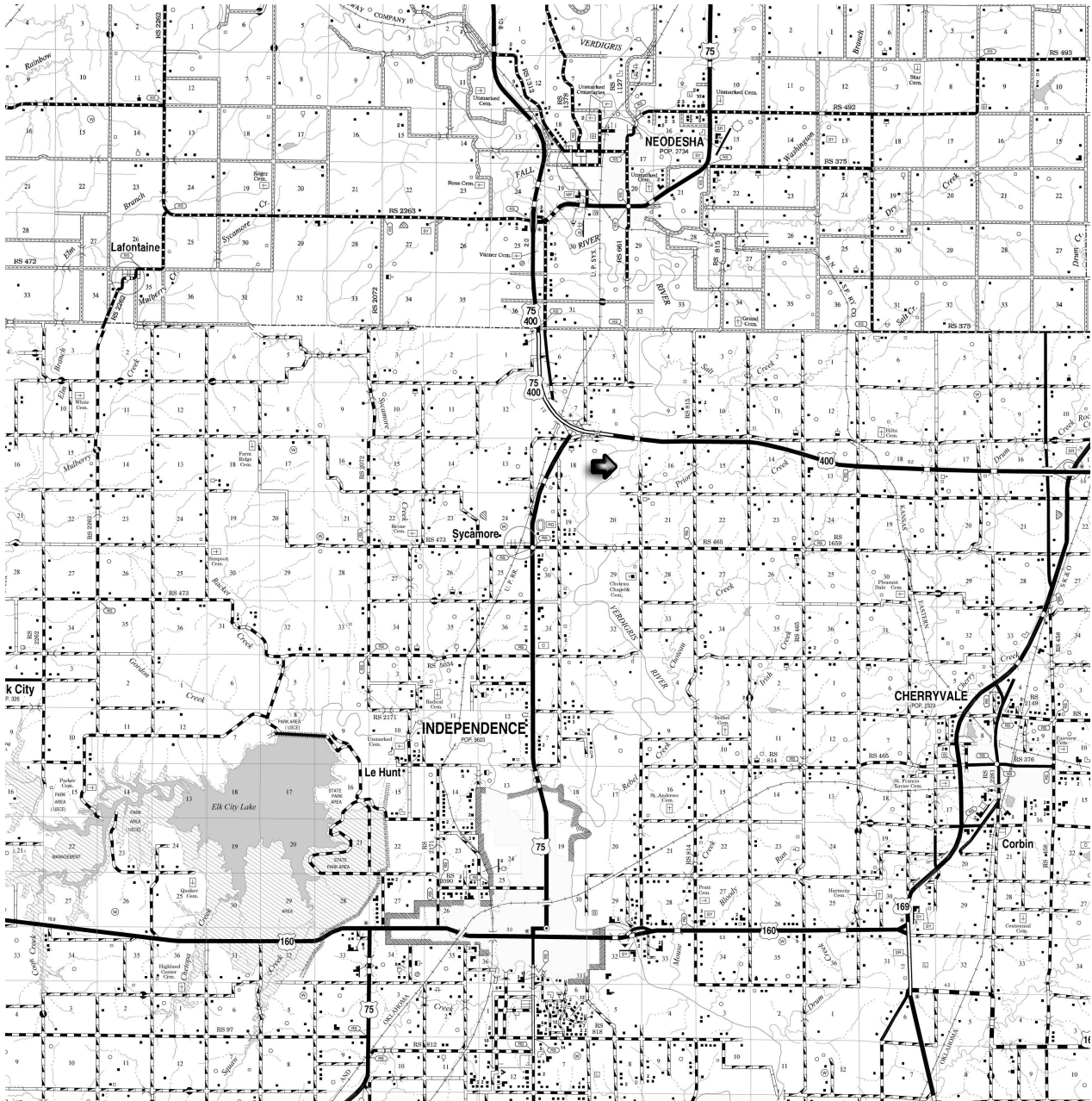
Outreach Specialist

After fulfilling the requirements of a category, members will be certified as proficient in particular skills. The one-time enrollment fee for the certification program is \$10. Information will be available at field school check-in, where KAA members may sign up for the program or interested individuals may contact KAA Certification Chair Nancy Arendt (665 Cherokee Dr., Colby, KS 67701; arendts@st-tel.net).

ACCOMPANYING PROGRAMS

Various informal educational presentations and social gatherings take place during the field school. A preliminary calendar will soon be posted on the KSHS web page at www.kshs.org/resource/katpcurrent.htm. Revised schedules with specific times and locations will be posted in the check-in area at NLES and elsewhere during the field school. Guests, particularly residents of the surrounding communities, are invited to visit the daytime activities and to attend evening programs. Please encourage local people to bring their collections for identification on Collectors Night and to hear the project summary at Resume.

In the past participants have shopped with \$2 bills in order to draw attention to the positive impact the KATP field school has on businesses in the host community. This practice is encouraged again this year.



This area map shows Neodesha in Wilson County on the north. **North Lawn Elementary School at 620 Granby Street in Neodesha is the project headquarters.** The arrow indicates the vicinity of 14MY388, the excavation site. The communities of Cherryvale to the southeast and Independence to the south are in Montgomery County.

WILSON & MONTGOMERY COUNTY ACCOMMODATIONS

KAA is not endorsing any business or omitting any business intentionally.

Motels

Neodesha Inn, 4265 U.S. Hwy. 75, Neodesha, KS; 620-325-2647

Twin Rivers Motel, 924 Main St., Neodesha, KS; 620-325-2651

Numerous motels are available in Independence; visit www.indkschamber.org

Camping

These and possibly other camping places are available in the vicinity.

North Lawn Elementary School gym, 620 Granby St., Neodesha

Tent campers may pitch tents on the school grounds, and indoor campers may stay in the air-conditioned school gym, both for \$3/night, payable to KAA in advance at check-in. Campers will receive passes to use the hot showers at the neighboring municipal swimming pool.

Norman No. 1 Oil Well RV Park, 106 S. 1st St., Neodesha; 620-323-5316

Sycamore Valley Camp, 5680 N. U.S. Hwy. 75, Independence; Dr. Ken or Mrs. Erin Van Ommen at 620-331-4737 or vocc@juno.com

The camp is just a few miles from 14MY388. The camp is located on the east side of the highway, approximately 1/4 mile south of the two-story red brick schoolhouse at the intersection of Hwy. 75 and the county road in Sycamore. The camp has space for approximately 20 RV campers with electricity (limited AC use) and access to showers and toilets. Men's and women's air-conditioned dormitories have showers, indoor toilet facilities, and cots with foam mattresses for about 40 people. **No smoking allowed.** Charges are the same as for school camping: \$5/night for RV campers with electricity and \$3/night for indoor campers. To make a reservation call or email the Van Ommens.

Oz Meadow and lake, 4 mi. east of Sycamore on 5800 Hwy, then south 1 mile on 4500 Rd.

Private campground for tent camping or RVs not requiring hookups is close to 14MY388. Portable toilets provided, and potable water available. KAA camping fee is \$3/night.

Elk City Lake, 5 mi. northwest of Independence

State Park area: 80 sites with water and electricity, 11 with full hook ups, 50-60 primitive. Park vehicle permit required. See range of prices for park fees at www.kdwp.state.ks or call 620-331-6295.

US Army Corps of Engineers area: 15 sites with electricity for \$14/day, 18 tent sites for \$8/day. For details call USACE Office at 620-336-2741 or visit <http://www.swt.usace.army.mil/visitors/projects>.

Big Hill Lake, 4.5 miles east of Cherryvale; U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, 620-336- 2741

Three camping areas with 28 tent sites, 74 sites with electricity for \$8-\$12/day, 20 RV sites with complete utilities.

Dining

Sack lunches prepared by a local vendor for a reasonable price are a possibility; details to follow.

Dairy Queen, 201 Main St., Neodesha

Lantern Restaurant, 105 S. 4th St., Neodesha

Little China, 1100 Main St., Neodesha

Miss Emma's Diner, 808 Main St., Neodesha

Pizza Hut, 725 Main St., Neodesha

Sonic Drive-In, 1317 Main St., Neodesha

Subway, 720 Main St., Neodesha

Many more eating places are located in Independence; visit www.indkschamber.org.

Convenience Stores and Fuel

Casey's, 125 Main St., Neodesha

Laundromats

Tidy Whites, 1908 W. Main St., Independence.

Hours 7AM to 9 PM, Monday-Saturday, closed Sunday. Card operated machines.

Wash 'n' Fluff, 1621 W. Main St., Independence, under the overpass.

Open 24/7. Coin operated. Pick up and delivery offered.

Emergency Contacts

Emergency Services (ambulance, fire, law enforcement): 911

Hospitals: Wilson County Hospital, 205 Mill St., Neodesha

Fredonia Regional Hospital, 1527 Madison St., Fredonia

Mercy Hospital, 800 W. Myrtle, Independence, KS; 620-331-2200

Storm shelter in North Lawn Elementary School, 620 Granby St., Neodesha

Note: If there are questions or communications for the KSHS archeology staff after June 3, please notify the Cultural Resources Division secretary at 785-272-8681, extension 240, and she will relay messages to the staff in Montgomery/Wilson County.